

application of the irritant. When the circulation is about to be resumed, the stagnating mass in the vessel appears to thaw as it were. The corpuscles are not pushed onwards in mass as a coherent plug; but the homogeneity of appearance is suddenly lost by the resumption of their normal form by the corpuscles and the reappearance of their differentiating outlines, which were previously obscured by their blending with one another and with the walls of the vessels. Before this takes place, the vessel very gradually assumes a lighter tint, passing in some instances from a deep red to a pale orange. This appears to be due to a washing away of extruded colouring-matter.

When this change from homogeneity to heterogeneity commences, although sufficiently progressive in its character as it traverses the vessel, it nevertheless takes place with considerable rapidity. It is evidently brought about by the gradual permeation of new liquor sanguinis among the corpuscles, and the contemporaneous abolition of their cohesive attraction for each other in accordance with the principles previously established.

II. "Researches on Turacine, an Animal Pigment containing Copper."

By A. W. CHURCH, M.A. Oxon., Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Communicated by Dr. W. A. MILLER, Treas. R.S. Received May 4, 1869.

(Abstract.)

From four species of *Touraco*, or Plantain-eater, the author has extracted a remarkable red pigment. It occurs in about fifteen of the primary and secondary pinion feathers of the birds in question, and may be extracted by a dilute alkaline solution, and reprecipitated without change by an acid. It is distinguished from all other natural pigments yet isolated, by the presence of 5.9 per cent. of copper, which cannot be removed without the destruction of the colouring-matter itself. The author proposes the name *turacine* for this pigment. The spectrum of turacine shows two black absorption-bands, similar to those of scarlet cruorine; turacine, however, differs from cruorine in many particulars. It exhibits great constancy of composition, even when derived from different genera and species of Plantain-eater; as, for example, the *Musophaga violacea*, the *Corythaix albo-cristata*, and the *C. porphyreolopha*.

III. "On the Radiation of Heat from the Moon." By the EARL OF ROSSE, F.R.S. Received May 27, 1869.

The following experiments on Lunar Radiant Heat were undertaken with the view of ascertaining whether with more powerful and more suitable means than those previously employed by others, with little or no success, it would be possible to detect and estimate the amount of heat which reaches the earth's surface from the moon.